What is claimed is:

1. A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display panel, comprising the steps of:

forming a seal member on at least one of a pair of opposing transparent substrates such that said seal member surrounds a display area of said liquid crystal display panel;

arranging first spacers on said display area on said substrate, said first spacer having an initial size in a cell gap direction larger than an appropriate cell gap necessary to perform an appropriate liquid crystal display;

dropping liquid crystal onto an area surrounded by said seal member on one of said transparent substrates;

forming a panel by sticking one of said transparent substrates on the other with said seal member in a vacuum chamber;

putting said panel under atmospheric pressure to deform said first spacers through a deformation of said panel; and

hardening said seal member after an inner volume of said panel becomes equal to a volume of said liquid crystal.

2. A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display panel, as claimed in claim 1, wherein said first spacer is elastically deformable from an initial size thereof to a size corresponding to said appropriate cell gap.

3. A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display panel, as claimed in claim 1, wherein said seal member contains second spacers mixed therein, said second spacer being formed of a material, which is hardly deformed when it is pinched between said transparent substrates under atmospheric pressure.

4. A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display panel, as claimed in claim 1, wherein said first spacer is deformed to the size corresponding to said appropriate cell gap.

5. A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display panel, as claimed in claim 1, wherein a relative value of an initial average size of said first spacers to said appropriate cell gap is within a range from a value larger than 102.9 % to a value smaller than 107.0 %.

6. A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display panel, as claimed in claim 5, wherein the relative value is (105 ± 2) %.